

Mapping Administrative Units into Assembly and Parliamentary Constituencies

UTTAR PRADESH

October 2022



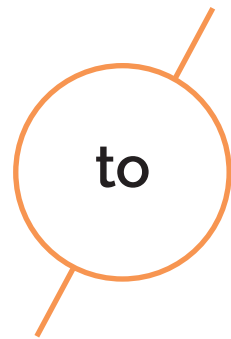
CBGA



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Objective

Mapping administrative units
(Rural and Urban Local Bodies)



Electoral boundaries
(Assembly Constituencies-ACs
and Parliamentary
Constituencies-PCs).



To bring coherence between administrative and electoral boundaries, with the objective of facilitating public engagement with fiscal governance issues at the grassroots level.



Rationale



Public availability of **granular fiscal information on development schemes** can potentially improve implementation and outcomes by increasing engagement between citizens and their elected representatives; the situation in this regard is **uneven across Schemes and States**.



For **effective data representation**, both fiscal and outcome information need to be organised by constituencies and made available in the public domain.



However, **there is no comprehensive and up-to-date database** as yet that maps administrative units into ACs and PCs.



Even in development schemes where granular fiscal data is available publicly, it's **organised only by administrative units** (e.g. districts, blocks, GPs and ULBs); and **not presented by constituencies**. This limits effective engagement of elected representatives and citizens.



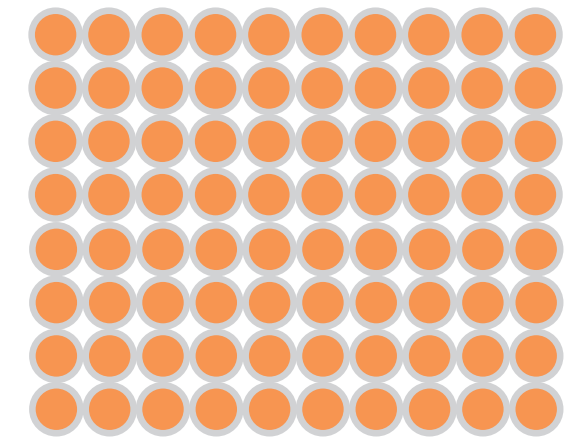
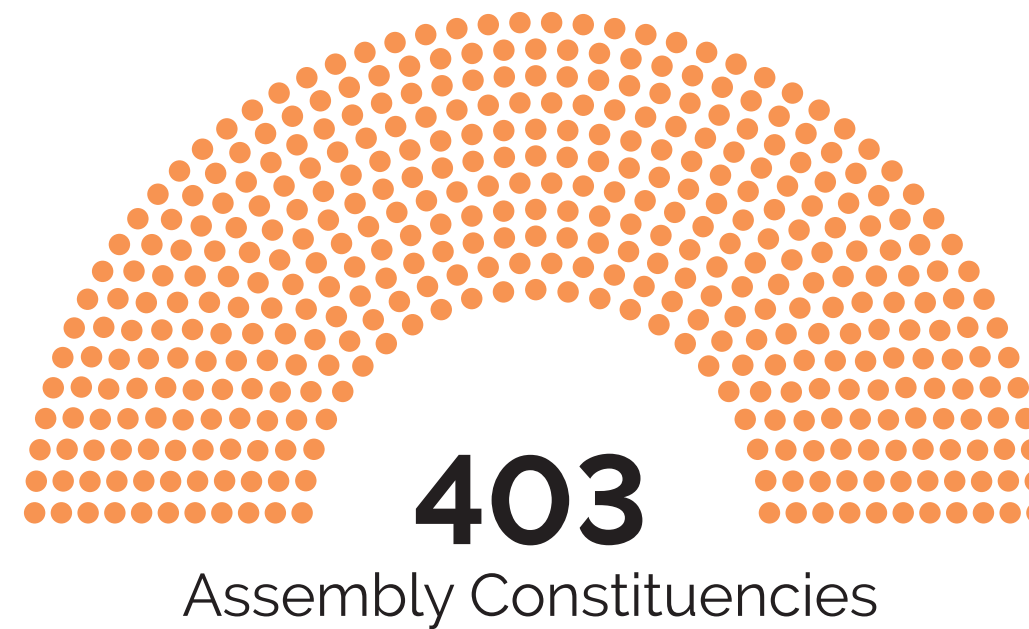
Geographical Profile of Uttar Pradesh

Administrative Units



Districts (Zilla)	75
Blocks (Kshetriya)	824
Gram Panchayat (GP)	59,945
Villages	109,087
Urban Local Bodies	750
Municipal Corporations	20
Municipalities/ Municipal Councils	199
Town Panchayats (Nagar Panchayat)	529
Notified Area Councils	2

Electoral Units



How We Prepared the Geo-files: Overview

Stage 1: Listing and aligning the administrative units across the constituencies

1. First Round of Mapping of Administrative Units into ACs and PCs



2. Updating and Refining the Geo-files



3. Further Refinement of the Geo-files



Stage 2: Validation of the Geo-files through multiple sources



4. Validation and Finalisation of the Geo-files



How We Prepared the Geo-files: Rural Local Bodies (RLBs)

Stage I: Listing and aligning administrative units into constituencies

STEP 1
Studied Delimitation Commission Report (2008) to understand how ACs and PCs were constructed for Uttar Pradesh



STEP 2
Collated information on administrative units (districts, blocks, gram panchayats) falling under ACs and PCs. Listed all administrative units spread across multiple ACs/PCs

STEP 3
Reviewed the website of Local Government Directory (LGD) to list RLBs created after the Delimitation Commission Report 2008, and mapped them to their constituencies

STEP 4
Reviewed the GDPDP and SECC websites to list missing RLBs and to remove double entries

STEP 5
Reviewed the website of the Panchayati Raj Department of Uttar Pradesh to list additional GPs and map them to their constituencies

STEP 6
Cross-validated the listing of RLBs with the latest scheme databases / MISs (e.g. MGNREGS, PMAY-G) by block-wise sorting of GPs

STEP 7
Additional GPs added and mismatched cases realigned to constituencies suitably

Stage II: Validation of the Geo-lists through multiple sources

STEP 8
Validated the refined listing with the information available on district websites, CEO websites of Uttar Pradesh and UDISE+ dataset



How We Prepared the Geo-files: Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)

Stage I: Listing and aligning administrative units into constituencies

STEP 1

Studied the Delimitation Commission Report (2008) to understand and document how ULBs in Uttar Pradesh are aligned into ACs and PCs

STEP 2

Reviewed websites of the Housing and Urban Affairs Ministry, Government of India, to identify ULBs created after the Delimitation Commission Report 2008

STEP 3

Reviewed the website of the Urban Livelihood Mission, Government of India, to finalise the listing of ULBs in Uttar Pradesh

STEP 4

Reviewed the website of the Board of Development of Municipal Financial Resources, Government of Uttar Pradesh, to prepare a complete list of ULBs across its districts

STEP 5

Additional ULBs added from the latest National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) database for Uttar Pradesh to finalise ULB names across districts

Stage II: Cross-checking the information to validate the listing

STEP 6

Cross validated the refined lists with district websites and the website of the Chief Electoral Officer (CEO) of Uttar Pradesh

STEP 7

Cross validated with the U-DISE+ database to confirm constituencies for ULBs created post Delimitation Commission



Sources of Information Referred for Listing, Aligning and Validation of the Geo-files



- 1 Report of the Delimitation of Parliamentary & Assembly Constituencies Order – 2008, available at: <https://eci.gov.in/files/file/3931-delimitation-of-parliamentary-assembly-constituencies-order-2008/>, based on the Delimitation Commission Act, 2002, available at: <https://eci.gov.in/files/file/7317-the-delimitation-act-2002/>
- 2 Election Commission of India (2020). Accessed February 15, 2022 at <https://eci.gov.in/>
- 3 Local Government Directory (LGD)- Ministry of Panchayati Raj, Government of India: <https://lgdirectory.gov.in/>
- 4 Gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP), Ministry of Panchayati Raj and Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India: <https://gdpd.nic.in/>
- 5 Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India: <https://mohua.gov.in/>
- 6 Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India: <https://nulm.gov.in/>
- 7 List of Gram Panchayats, Blocks and Districts compiled from MGNREGS MIS, available at: https://nrega.nic.in/Nregahome/MGNREGA_new/Nrega_home.aspx
- 8 List of Gram Panchayats, Blocks and Districts compiled from PMAY-G MIS, available at: <https://pmayg.nic.in/netiay/PBIDashboard/PMAYGDashboard.aspx>
- 9 Website of Swachh Bharat Mission, Government of India: <https://swachhbharatmission.gov.in/sbmcms/index.htm>
- 10 Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC)- List of GPs: <https://secc.gov.in/homepage.htm>
- 11 Reports from the NSAP scheme website - List of ULBs compiled from the Disbursement Abstract: <https://nsap.nic.in/>
- 12 Website of the Panchayati Raj Department Government of Uttar Pradesh: <http://panchayatiraj.up.nic.in/default>
- 13 Website of the Directorate of Local Bodies, Government of Uttar Pradesh: <http://localbodies.up.nic.in/ulbdetails.html>
- 14 State Election Commission Website- <http://ceouttarpradesh.nic.in/Default.aspx>
- 15 Website of Board of Development of Municipal Financial Resources, Government of Uttar Pradesh : <http://upbdmfr.gov.in/>
- 16 Indiastat Assembly Factbook for selected constituencies of the State
- 17 UDISE Plus Database on Education
- 18 District-wise list of Revenue Circles
- 19 District Website for all the Districts in the Uttar Pradesh



Challenges Faced



No data source has complete and up-to-date information on ACs/PCs

While the Delimitation Commission Report provides detailed information on the constituencies, there have been changes in the administrative units in subsequent years (in terms of their numbers, names and categorization). Such changes for the administrative units in Uttar Pradesh were identified from the data available across MIS of schemes, programme documents and other sources. This necessitated referring to multiple sources to make the geo-files up-to-date and complete.



Inconsistencies across different sources

There were inconsistencies in the information across different official sources, making it essential to cross validate the information from multiple sources manually.



Increase in the numbers of local bodies over time

New RLBs and ULBs formed since 2008 had to be included to complete the Geo-file listing. Given that the information in this regard is scattered, it was challenging to compile a complete and accurate Geo-file for Uttar Pradesh.



Mismatches of names across sources

Names of some of the administrative units have been changed from time to time, and therefore needed to be cross-checked with the latest sources of information. Sometimes, Hindi words written using English alphabets created confusion when referring to multiple sources of information.



Mismatches of categories overtime

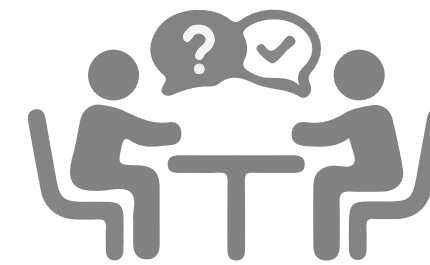
Types of some of the local bodies have changed over time. For example, Panchayats progressing to towns and upgraded as ULBs. Similarly lower levels of ULBs upgraded to higher tiers. Aligning these was a challenge.



How We Addressed Those Challenges

Cross Validation by referring to multiple official sources

Mismatches in spellings of names, numbers and types of administrative units were addressed by referring to government websites that provided the most updated information for Uttar Pradesh. It was assumed that the number/name/spelling that appears similar in more than one government sources is correct and hence appropriate for the listing.



Consultations with the frontline government staff

Cases of local bodies for which constituencies remained unidentified were resolved, with the information obtained from frontline government staff (mostly school teachers and Anganwadi workers) located in those administrative units. We consulted with resource persons/experts in the field to resolve these cases.



Key Takeaways



Developed a rigorous methodology for mapping administrative units in Uttar Pradesh into ACs and PCs



Created a comprehensive and up-to-date geo-listing for Uttar Pradesh that can be used for a range of policy relevant analysis



Integration of Geo-files into MIS of existing schemes

Such Geo-files should be integrated into the MIS of important schemes that are providing fiscal and physical information in the public domain. Application programming interface (API) integration should be facilitated following the standards of National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP) guidelines.





THANK YOU

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